



General Assembly

February Session, 2010

***Raised Bill No. 250***

LCO No. 803

\*00803\_\_\_\_\_PH\_\*

Referred to Committee on Public Health

Introduced by:  
(PH)

***AN ACT CONCERNING ANATOMICAL GIFTS.***

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1       Section 1. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2010*) Sections 1 to 23,  
2       inclusive, of this act, may be cited as the "Revised Uniform Anatomical  
3       Gift Act."

4       Sec. 2. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2010*) As used in sections 2 to 23,  
5       inclusive, of this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

6       (1) "Adult" means an individual who is at least eighteen years of  
7       age.

8       (2) "Agent" means an individual:

9       (A) Authorized to make health-care decisions on the principal's  
10      behalf by a power of attorney for health care; or

11      (B) Expressly authorized to make an anatomical gift on the  
12      principal's behalf by any other record signed by the principal.

13      (3) "Anatomical gift" means a donation of all or part of a human

14 body to take effect after the donor's death for the purpose of  
15 transplantation, therapy, research or education.

16 (4) "Decedent" means a deceased individual whose body or part is  
17 or may be the source of an anatomical gift, including a stillborn infant  
18 and, subject to restrictions imposed by law other than the provisions of  
19 sections 2 to 23, inclusive, of this act, a fetus.

20 (5) "Disinterested witness" (A) means a witness other than the  
21 spouse, child, parent, sibling, grandchild, grandparent or guardian of  
22 the individual who makes, amends, revokes or refuses to make an  
23 anatomical gift, or another adult who exhibited special care and  
24 concern for the individual, and (B) does not include a person to whom  
25 an anatomical gift could pass under section 11 of this act.

26 (6) "Document of gift" means a donor card or other record used to  
27 make an anatomical gift, including a statement or symbol on an  
28 operator's license or identification card or inclusion in a donor registry.

29 (7) "Donor" means an individual whose body or part is the subject of  
30 an anatomical gift.

31 (8) "Donor registry" means the state donor registry maintained  
32 pursuant to the provisions of section 14-42a of the general statutes, as  
33 amended by this act, and includes any other database that identifies  
34 donors and conforms with the provisions of section 20 of this act.

35 (9) "Eye bank" means a person that is licensed, accredited or  
36 regulated under federal or state law to engage in the recovery,  
37 screening, testing, processing, storage or distribution of human eyes or  
38 portions of human eyes.

39 (10) "Guardian" (A) means a person appointed by a court to make  
40 decisions regarding the support, care, education, health or welfare of  
41 an individual, and (B) does not include a guardian ad litem.

42 (11) "Hospital" means a facility licensed as a hospital under chapter

43 368v of the general statutes or the law of any other state or a facility  
44 operated as a hospital by the United States, a state or a subdivision of a  
45 state.

46 (12) "Identification card" means an identification card issued by the  
47 Department of Motor Vehicles.

48 (13) "Knows" or "knowingly" means to have actual knowledge.

49 (14) "Minor" means an individual who is under eighteen years of  
50 age.

51 (15) "Operator's license" means a license or permit issued by the  
52 Department of Motor Vehicles to operate a vehicle, whether or not  
53 conditions are attached to such license or permit.

54 (16) "Organ procurement organization" means a person designated  
55 by the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and  
56 Human Services as an organ procurement organization.

57 (17) "Parent" means a parent whose parental rights have not been  
58 terminated.

59 (18) "Part" (A) means an organ, an eye or tissue of a human being,  
60 and (B) does not include the whole body.

61 (19) "Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust,  
62 estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint  
63 venture, public corporation, government or governmental subdivision,  
64 agency, or instrumentality, or any other legal or commercial entity.

65 (20) "Physician" means an individual authorized to practice  
66 medicine or osteopathy under chapter 370 of the general statutes or the  
67 law of any other state.

68 (21) "Procurement organization" means a person licensed,  
69 accredited or approved under federal laws or the laws of any state, as a  
70 nonprofit organ procurement organization, eye or tissue bank.

71 (22) "Prospective donor" means an individual, except for an  
72 individual who has made a refusal, who is dead or near death and has  
73 been determined by a procurement organization to have a part that  
74 could be medically suitable for transplantation, therapy, research or  
75 education.

76 (23) "Reasonably available" means able to be contacted by a  
77 procurement organization without undue effort and willing and able  
78 to act in a timely manner consistent with existing medical criteria  
79 necessary for the making of an anatomical gift.

80 (24) "Recipient" means an individual into whose body a decedent's  
81 part has been or is intended to be transplanted.

82 (25) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible  
83 medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is  
84 retrievable in perceivable form.

85 (26) "Refusal" means a record created under section 7 of this act that  
86 expressly states an intent to bar other persons from making an  
87 anatomical gift of an individual's body or part.

88 (27) "Sign" means, with the present intent to authenticate or adopt a  
89 record:

90 (A) To execute or adopt a tangible symbol; or

91 (B) To attach to or logically associate with the record an electronic  
92 symbol, sound or process.

93 (28) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of  
94 Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any  
95 territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United  
96 States.

97 (29) "Technician" means an individual, including an enucleator,  
98 determined to be qualified to remove or process parts by an

99 appropriate organization that is licensed, accredited or regulated  
100 under federal or state law.

101 (30) "Tissue" means a portion of the human body other than an  
102 organ or an eye, and excludes blood unless such blood is donated for  
103 the purpose of research or education.

104 (31) "Tissue bank" means a person that is licensed, accredited or  
105 regulated under federal or state law to engage in the recovery,  
106 screening, testing, processing, storage or distribution of tissue.

107 (32) "Transplant hospital" means a hospital that furnishes organ  
108 transplants and other medical and surgical specialty services required  
109 for the care of transplant patients.

110 Sec. 3. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2010*) The provisions of sections 1  
111 to 23, inclusive, of this act, and section 14-42 of the general statutes, as  
112 amended by this act, apply to an anatomical gift or amendment to,  
113 revocation of, or refusal to make an anatomical gift, whenever made.

114 Sec. 4. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2010*) Subject to the provisions of  
115 section 8 of this act, an anatomical gift of a donor's body or part may  
116 be made during the life of the donor for the purpose of transplantation,  
117 therapy, research or education in the manner provided in section 5 of  
118 this act by: (1) The donor, if the donor is an adult or if the donor is a  
119 minor and is: (A) Emancipated; or (B) authorized under state law to  
120 apply for an operator's license or identification card; (2) an agent of the  
121 donor, including, but not limited to, a health care representative  
122 appointed under section 19a-576 of the general statutes, unless the  
123 power of attorney for health care or other record prohibits the agent  
124 from making an anatomical gift; (3) a parent of the donor, if the donor  
125 is an unemancipated minor; or (4) the donor's guardian.

126 Sec. 5. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2010*) (a) A donor may make an  
127 anatomical gift: (1) By authorizing donor designation in a donor  
128 registry; (2) by means of a will; (3) during a terminal illness or injury of

129 the donor, by any form of communication addressed to at least two  
130 adults, at least one of whom is a disinterested witness; or (4) through  
131 execution of a record pursuant to subsection (b) of this section.

132 (b) A donor or other person authorized to make an anatomical gift  
133 under section 4 of this act may make a gift by a donor card or other  
134 record signed by the donor or other person making the gift or by  
135 authorizing that a statement or symbol indicating that the donor has  
136 made an anatomical gift be included on a donor registry. If the donor  
137 or other person is physically unable to sign a record, the record may be  
138 signed by another individual at the direction of the donor or other  
139 person and shall: (1) Be witnessed by at least two adults, at least one of  
140 whom is a disinterested witness, who have signed at the request of the  
141 donor or the other person; and (2) state that it has been signed and  
142 witnessed as provided in subdivision (1) of this subsection.

143 (c) Revocation, suspension, expiration or cancellation of an  
144 operator's license or identification card issued to a donor shall not  
145 invalidate an anatomical gift.

146 (d) An anatomical gift made by will takes effect upon the donor's  
147 death whether or not the will is probated. Invalidation of the will after  
148 the donor's death shall not invalidate the gift.

149 Sec. 6. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2010*) (a) Subject to the provisions  
150 of section 8 of this act, a donor or other person authorized to make an  
151 anatomical gift under section 4 of this act, may amend or revoke an  
152 anatomical gift by: (1) A record signed by (A) the donor; (B) the other  
153 person; or (C) subject to subsection (b) of this section, another  
154 individual acting at the direction of the donor or the other person if the  
155 donor or other person is physically unable to sign; or (2) a  
156 subsequently executed document of gift that amends or revokes a  
157 previous anatomical gift or portion of an anatomical gift, either  
158 expressly or by inconsistency.

159 (b) A record signed pursuant to subparagraph (C) of subdivision (1)

160 of subsection (a) of this section shall: (1) Be witnessed by at least two  
161 adults, at least one of whom is a disinterested witness, who have  
162 signed at the request of the donor or the other person; and (2) state that  
163 such record has been signed and witnessed as provided for in  
164 subsection (a) of this section.

165 (c) Subject to the provisions of section 8 of this act, a donor or other  
166 person authorized to make an anatomical gift under section 4 of this  
167 act may revoke an anatomical gift by the destruction or cancellation of  
168 the document of gift, or the portion of the document of gift used to  
169 make the gift, with the intent to revoke the gift.

170 (d) A donor may amend or revoke an anatomical gift that was not  
171 made in a will by any form of communication during a terminal illness  
172 or injury addressed to at least two adults, at least one of whom is a  
173 disinterested witness.

174 (e) A donor who makes an anatomical gift in a will may amend or  
175 revoke the gift in the manner provided for amendment or revocation  
176 of wills or as provided in subsection (a) of this section.

177 Sec. 7. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2010*) (a) An individual may refuse  
178 to make an anatomical gift of the individual's body or part by: (1) A  
179 record signed by: (A) The individual; or (B) subject to the provisions of  
180 subsection (b) of this section, another individual acting at the direction  
181 of the individual if the individual is physically unable to sign; (2) the  
182 individual's will, whether or not the will is admitted to probate or  
183 invalidated after the individual's death; or (3) any form of  
184 communication made by the individual during the individual's  
185 terminal illness or injury addressed to at least two adults, at least one  
186 of whom is a disinterested witness.

187 (b) A record signed pursuant to subparagraph (B) of subdivision (1)  
188 of subsection (a) of this section shall: (1) Be witnessed by at least two  
189 adults, at least one of whom is a disinterested witness, who have  
190 signed at the request of the individual; and (2) state that such record

191 has been signed and witnessed as provided for in subsection (a) of this  
192 section.

193 (c) An individual who has made a refusal may amend or revoke  
194 such refusal: (1) In the manner provided in subsection (a) of this  
195 section for making a refusal; (2) by subsequently making an anatomical  
196 gift pursuant to section 5 of this act that is inconsistent with the refusal;  
197 or (3) by destroying or canceling the record evidencing the refusal, or  
198 the portion of the record used to make the refusal, with the intent to  
199 revoke the refusal.

200 (d) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (g) of section 8 of  
201 this act, in the absence of an express, contrary indication by the  
202 individual set forth in the refusal, an individual's unrevoked refusal to  
203 make an anatomical gift of the individual's body or part bars all other  
204 persons from making an anatomical gift of the individual's body or  
205 part.

206 Sec. 8. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2010*) (a) Except as provided in  
207 subsection (g) of this section and subject to the provisions of subsection  
208 (f) of this section, in the absence of an express, contrary indication by  
209 the donor, a person other than the donor is barred from making,  
210 amending or revoking an anatomical gift of a donor's body or part if  
211 the donor made an anatomical gift of the donor's body or part under  
212 section 5 of this act or an amendment to an anatomical gift of the  
213 donor's body or part under section 6 of this act.

214 (b) A donor's revocation of an anatomical gift of the donor's body or  
215 part under section 6 of this act is not a refusal and does not bar another  
216 person specified in section 4 or 9 of this act from making an anatomical  
217 gift of the donor's body or part under section 5 or 10 of this act.

218 (c) If a person other than the donor makes an unrevoked anatomical  
219 gift of the donor's body or part under section 5 of this act or an  
220 amendment to an anatomical gift of the donor's body or part under  
221 section 6 of this act, another person may not make, amend or revoke



222 the gift of the donor's body or part under section 10 of this act.

223 (d) A revocation of an anatomical gift of a donor's body or part  
224 under section 6 of this act by a person other than the donor shall not  
225 preclude another person from making an anatomical gift of the body  
226 or part under section 5 or 10 of this act.

227 (e) In the absence of an express, contrary indication by the donor or  
228 other person authorized to make an anatomical gift under section 4 of  
229 this act, (1) an anatomical gift of a part is neither a refusal to give  
230 another part nor a limitation on the making of an anatomical gift of  
231 another part at a later time by the donor or another person; and (2) an  
232 anatomical gift of a part for one or more of the purposes set forth in  
233 section 4 of this act is not a limitation on the making of an anatomical  
234 gift of the part for any of the other purposes by the donor or any other  
235 person under section 5 or 10 of this act.

236 (f) If a donor who is an unemancipated minor dies, a parent of the  
237 donor who is reasonably available may revoke or amend an  
238 anatomical gift of the donor's body or part.

239 (g) If an unemancipated minor who signed a refusal dies, a parent of  
240 the minor who is reasonably available may revoke the minor's refusal.

241 Sec. 9. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2010*) (a) Subject to the provisions  
242 of subsections (b) and (c) of this section and unless precluded by  
243 section 7 or 8 of this act, an anatomical gift of a decedent's body or part  
244 for purpose of transplantation, therapy, research or education may be  
245 made by any member of the following classes of persons who is  
246 reasonably available, in the order of priority listed:

247 (1) An agent of the decedent who could have made an anatomical  
248 gift under subdivision (2) of section 4 of this act immediately before  
249 the decedent's death;

250 (2) The spouse of the decedent;

251 (3) A person designated by the decedent pursuant to section 1-56r of  
252 the general statutes, as amended by this act;

253 (4) Adult children of the decedent;

254 (5) Parents of the decedent;

255 (6) Adult siblings of the decedent;

256 (7) Adult grandchildren of the decedent;

257 (8) Grandparents of the decedent;

258 (9) An adult who exhibited special care and concern for the  
259 decedent;

260 (10) The persons who were acting as the guardians or conservator of  
261 the person of the decedent at the time of death; and

262 (11) Any other person having the authority to dispose of the  
263 decedent's body.

264 (b) If there is more than one member of a class listed in subdivision  
265 (1), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) or (10) of subsection (a) of this section  
266 entitled to make an anatomical gift, an anatomical gift may be made by  
267 any member of the class unless that member or a person to which the  
268 gift may pass under section 11 of this act knows of an objection by any  
269 other member of the class. If an objection is known, the gift may be  
270 made only by a majority of the members of the class who are  
271 reasonably available.

272 (c) A person may not make an anatomical gift if, at the time of the  
273 decedent's death, a person in a higher priority class under subsection  
274 (a) of this section is reasonably available to make or to object to the  
275 making of an anatomical gift.

276 Sec. 10. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2010*) (a) A person authorized to  
277 make an anatomical gift under section 9 of this act may make an

278 anatomical gift by a document of gift signed by the person making the  
279 gift or by that person's oral communication that is electronically  
280 recorded or is contemporaneously reduced to a record and signed by  
281 the individual receiving the oral communication.

282 (b) Subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of this section, an  
283 anatomical gift by a person authorized under section 9 of this act may  
284 be amended or revoked orally or in a record by any member of a  
285 higher priority class under subsection (a) of section 9 of this act, who is  
286 reasonably available. If more than one member of such higher priority  
287 class is reasonably available, the gift made by a person authorized  
288 under section 9 of this act may be: (1) Amended, only if a majority of  
289 the reasonably available higher priority class members agree to the  
290 amending of the gift; or (2) revoked, only if a majority of the  
291 reasonably available higher priority class members agree to the  
292 revoking of the gift or they are equally divided as to whether to revoke  
293 the gift.

294 (c) A revocation under subsection (b) of this section is effective only  
295 if the procurement organization, transplant hospital or physician or  
296 technician knows of the revocation before an incision has been made to  
297 remove a part from the donor's body or before invasive procedures  
298 have begun to prepare the recipient.

299 Sec. 11. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2010*) (a) An anatomical gift may  
300 be made to the following persons named in the document of gift: (1) A  
301 hospital; accredited medical school, dental school, college or  
302 university; organ procurement organization; or other appropriate  
303 person, for research or education; (2) subject to the provisions of  
304 subsection (b) of this section, a named individual designated by the  
305 person making the anatomical gift if the individual is the recipient of  
306 the part; or (3) an eye bank or tissue bank.

307 (b) If an anatomical gift to an individual under subdivision (2) of  
308 subsection (a) of this section cannot be transplanted into the  
309 individual, the part passes in accordance with the provisions of

310 subsection (g) of this section in the absence of an express, contrary  
311 indication by the person making the anatomical gift.

312 (c) If an anatomical gift of one or more specific parts or of all parts is  
313 made in a document of gift that does not name a person described in  
314 subsection (a) of this section but identifies the purpose for which an  
315 anatomical gift may be used, the following provisions shall apply: (1)  
316 If the part is an eye and the gift is for the purpose of transplantation or  
317 therapy, the gift passes to the appropriate eye bank; (2) if the part is  
318 tissue and the gift is for the purpose of transplantation or therapy, the  
319 gift passes to the appropriate tissue bank; (3) if the part is an organ and  
320 the gift is for the purpose of transplantation or therapy, the gift passes  
321 to the appropriate organ procurement organization as custodian of the  
322 organ; and (4) if the part is an organ, an eye or tissue and the gift is for  
323 the purpose of research or education, the gift passes to the appropriate  
324 procurement organization.

325 (d) For purposes of subsection (c) of this section, if there is more  
326 than one purpose of an anatomical gift set forth in the document of gift  
327 but such purposes are not set forth in any priority, the gift shall be  
328 used for transplantation or therapy, if suitable for those purposes, if  
329 the gift cannot be used for transplantation or therapy, the gift may be  
330 used for research or education.

331 (e) If an anatomical gift of one or more specific parts is made in a  
332 document of gift that does not name a person described in subsection  
333 (a) of this section and does not identify the purpose of the gift, the gift  
334 passes in accordance with the provisions of subsection (g) of this  
335 section and the parts shall be used for transplantation or therapy, if  
336 suitable, and if not suitable for those purposes, may be used for  
337 research or education.

338 (f) If a document of gift specifies only a general intent to make an  
339 anatomical gift by words such as "donor", "organ donor" or "body  
340 donor", or by a symbol or statement of similar import, the gift passes in  
341 accordance with the provisions of subsection (g) of this section and the

342 parts shall be used for transplantation or therapy, if suitable, and if not  
343 suitable for those purposes, may be used for research or education.

344 (g) In accordance with subsections (b), (e) and (f) of this section, the  
345 following provisions shall apply: (1) If the part is an eye, the gift passes  
346 to the appropriate eye bank; (2) if the part is tissue, the gift passes to  
347 the appropriate tissue bank; and (3) if the part is an organ, the gift  
348 passes to the appropriate organ procurement organization as  
349 custodian of the organ.

350 (h) An anatomical gift of an organ for transplantation or therapy,  
351 other than an anatomical gift under subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of  
352 this section, passes to the organ procurement organization as  
353 custodian of the organ.

354 (i) If an anatomical gift does not pass pursuant to the provisions of  
355 subsections (a) to (h), inclusive, of this section or the decedent's body  
356 or part is not used for transplantation, therapy, research or education,  
357 custody of the body or part passes to the person under obligation to  
358 dispose of the body or part.

359 (j) A person may not accept an anatomical gift if the person knows  
360 that the gift was not effectively made under section 5 or 10 of this act,  
361 or if the person knows that the decedent made a refusal under section  
362 7 of this act that was not revoked. For purposes of this subsection, if a  
363 person knows that an anatomical gift was made on a document of gift,  
364 the person is deemed to know of any amendment or revocation of the  
365 gift or any refusal to make an anatomical gift on the same document of  
366 gift.

367 (k) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (2) of subsection (a)  
368 of this section, nothing in this section shall affect the allocation of  
369 organs for transplantation or therapy.

370 Sec. 12. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2010*) (a) The following persons  
371 shall make a reasonable search of an individual who the person

372 reasonably believes is dead or near death for a document of gift or  
373 other information identifying the individual as a donor or as an  
374 individual who made a refusal: (1) A law enforcement officer,  
375 firefighter, paramedic or other emergency rescuer finding the  
376 individual; and (2) if no other source of the information is immediately  
377 available, a hospital, as soon as practical after the individual's arrival at  
378 the hospital.

379 (b) If a document of gift or a refusal to make an anatomical gift is  
380 located as a result of the search required pursuant to subsection (a) of  
381 this section and the individual or deceased individual to whom such  
382 search relates is taken to a hospital, the person responsible for  
383 conducting such search shall send the document of gift or refusal to  
384 the hospital.

385 (c) A person shall not be subject to criminal or civil liability for  
386 failing to discharge the duties imposed by this section, but may be  
387 subject to administrative sanctions.

388 Sec. 13. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2010*) (a) A document of gift need  
389 not be delivered during the donor's lifetime to be effective.

390 (b) Upon or after an individual's death, a person in possession of a  
391 document of gift or a refusal to make an anatomical gift with respect to  
392 the individual shall allow examination and copying of the document of  
393 gift or refusal by a person authorized to make or object to the making  
394 of an anatomical gift with respect to the individual or by a person to  
395 which the gift could pass under section 11 of this act.

396 Sec. 14. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2010*) (a) When a hospital refers  
397 an individual at or near death to a procurement organization, the  
398 organization shall make a reasonable search of the records of the  
399 Department of Motor Vehicles and any donor registry that it knows  
400 exists for the geographical area in which the individual resides to  
401 ascertain whether the individual has made an anatomical gift.

402 (b) A procurement organization shall be allowed reasonable access  
403 to information contained in records maintained by the Department of  
404 Motor Vehicles in accordance with the provisions of subsection (f) of  
405 section 14-10 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, to  
406 ascertain whether an individual at or near death is a donor.

407 (c) When a hospital refers an individual at or near death to a  
408 procurement organization, the organization may conduct any  
409 reasonable examination necessary to assess the medical suitability of a  
410 part that is or could be the subject of an anatomical gift for  
411 transplantation, therapy, research or education from a donor or a  
412 prospective donor. During such examination period, measures  
413 necessary to maintain the potential medical suitability of the part may  
414 not be withdrawn unless the hospital or procurement organization  
415 knows that the individual expressed a contrary intent.

416 (d) Unless otherwise prohibited by law, at any time after a donor's  
417 death, the person to which a part passes under section 11 of this act  
418 may conduct any reasonable examination necessary to assess the  
419 medical suitability of the body or part for its intended purpose.

420 (e) Unless otherwise prohibited by law, an examination undertaken  
421 pursuant to subsection (c) or (d) of this section may include an  
422 examination of all medical and dental records of the donor or  
423 prospective donor.

424 (f) Upon the death of a minor who was a donor or had signed a  
425 refusal, unless a procurement organization knows the minor is  
426 emancipated, the procurement organization shall conduct a reasonable  
427 search for the parents of the minor and provide the parents with an  
428 opportunity to revoke or amend the anatomical gift or revoke the  
429 refusal.

430 (g) Upon referral by a hospital pursuant to subsection (a) of this  
431 section, a procurement organization shall make a reasonable search for  
432 any person listed in section 9 of this act having priority to make an

433 anatomical gift on behalf of a prospective donor. If a procurement  
434 organization receives information that an anatomical gift to any other  
435 person was made, amended or revoked, the procurement organization  
436 shall promptly advise the other person of all relevant information.

437 (h) Subject to the provisions of subsection (i) of section 11 of this act,  
438 the rights of any person to which a part passes under section 11 of this  
439 act shall be superior to the rights of all others with respect to the part.  
440 Such person may accept or reject an anatomical gift in whole or in part.  
441 Subject to the terms of the document of gift and sections 1 to 23,  
442 inclusive, of this act, a person that accepts an anatomical gift of an  
443 entire body may allow embalming, burial or cremation, and use of  
444 remains in a funeral service. If the gift is of a part, the person to which  
445 the part passes under section 11 of this act, upon the death of the  
446 donor and before embalming, burial or cremation, shall cause the part  
447 to be removed without unnecessary mutilation.

448 (i) Neither the physician who attends the decedent at death nor the  
449 physician who determines the time of the decedent's death may  
450 participate in the procedures for removing or transplanting a part from  
451 the decedent.

452 (j) A licensed physician or technician possessing the requisite skills  
453 and qualifications may remove a donated part from the body of a  
454 donor.

455 Sec. 15. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2010*) Each hospital in this state  
456 shall enter into agreements or affiliations with procurement  
457 organizations for coordination of procurement and use of anatomical  
458 gifts.

459 Sec. 16. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2010*) (a) Except as provided in  
460 subsection (b) of this section, a person that for valuable consideration,  
461 knowingly purchases or sells a part for transplantation or therapy if  
462 removal of a part from an individual is intended to occur after the  
463 individual's death shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.



464 (b) A person may charge a reasonable amount for the removal,  
465 processing, preservation, quality control, storage, transportation,  
466 implantation or disposal of a part.

467 Sec. 17. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2010*) A person that, in order to  
468 obtain a financial gain, intentionally falsifies, forges, conceals, defaces  
469 or obliterates a document of gift, an amendment or revocation of a  
470 document of gift, or a refusal shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

471 Sec. 18. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2010*) (a) A person that acts in  
472 accordance with sections 1 to 23, inclusive, of this act and section 14-42  
473 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, or with the applicable  
474 anatomical gift law of another state, or attempts in good faith to do so,  
475 shall not be liable for the act in a civil action, criminal prosecution or  
476 administrative proceeding. Following a donor's designation in a donor  
477 registry, signed statement by a donor or a donor card shall be prima  
478 facie evidence of good faith attempt by a person to conform to the  
479 donor's intent.

480 (b) Neither the person making an anatomical gift nor the donor's  
481 estate is liable for any injury or damage that results from the making or  
482 use of the gift.

483 (c) Implied warranties of merchantability and fitness shall not be  
484 applicable to human organs, tissues, eyes or human blood or blood  
485 plasma. Provision of such organs, tissues, eyes, blood, blood plasma  
486 and components, derivative or fractions thereof, shall not be  
487 considered commodities subject to sale or barter, but shall be  
488 considered as medical services.

489 (d) In determining whether an anatomical gift has been made,  
490 amended or revoked under the provisions of sections 1 to 23, inclusive,  
491 of this act and section 14-42 of the general statutes, as amended by this  
492 act, a person may rely upon representations of an individual listed in  
493 subdivisions (2) to (8), inclusive, of subsection (a) of section 9 of this  
494 act, relating to such individual's relationship to the donor or

495 prospective donor unless the person knows that the individual's  
496 representation is untrue.

497       Sec. 19. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2010*) (a) A document of gift is  
498 valid if executed in accordance with: (1) The provisions of sections 1 to  
499 23, inclusive, of this act and section 14-42 of the general statutes, as  
500 amended by this act; (2) the laws of the state or country where such  
501 document was executed; or (3) the laws of the state or country where  
502 the person making the anatomical gift was domiciled, has a place of  
503 residence or was a national at the time the document of gift was  
504 executed.

505       (b) If a document of gift is valid under this section, the law of this  
506 state governs the interpretation of the document of gift.

507       (c) A person may presume that a document of gift or amendment of  
508 an anatomical gift is valid unless that person knows that it was not  
509 validly executed or was revoked.

510       Sec. 20. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2010*) (a) A donor registry shall  
511 be: (1) A database that includes individuals who have made an  
512 anatomical gift; (2) accessible to a procurement organization in order  
513 to allow such procurement organization the ability to obtain relevant  
514 information on the donor registry to determine, at or near death of the  
515 donor or a prospective donor, whether the donor or prospective donor  
516 has made an anatomical gift; and (3) accessible for the purposes of this  
517 subsection seven days a week, twenty-four hours per day.

518       (b) Personally identifiable information on a donor registry  
519 concerning a donor or prospective donor may not be used or disclosed  
520 without the express consent of the donor, prospective donor or person  
521 that made the anatomical gift for any purpose other than to determine  
522 whether the donor or prospective donor has made an anatomical gift.

523       (c) Nothing in this section shall prohibit any person from creating or  
524 maintaining a donor registry that is not established by or under

525 contract with the state. Any such established registry shall comply  
526 with the requirements of subsections (a) and (b) of this section.

527       Sec. 21. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2010*) Subject to the provisions of  
528 chapter 368q of the general statutes, the Office of the Chief Medical  
529 Examiner shall cooperate with procurement organizations to maximize  
530 the opportunity to recover anatomical gifts for the purpose of  
531 transplantation, therapy, research or education.

532       Sec. 22. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2010*) In applying and construing  
533 the provisions of the Revised Uniform Anatomical Gift Act,  
534 consideration shall be given to the need to promote uniformity of the  
535 law with respect to the subject matter among states that enact said  
536 uniform act.

537       Sec. 23. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2010*) Sections 1 to 23, inclusive,  
538 of this act, modify, limit and supersede the Electronic Signatures in  
539 Global and National Commerce Act, 15 USC Section 7001 et seq., but  
540 does not modify, limit or supersede Section 101(c) of that act, 15 USC  
541 Section 7001(c), or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices  
542 described in Section 103(b) of said act, 15 USC Section 7003(b).

543       Sec. 24. Section 14-42 of the 2010 supplement to the general statutes  
544 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*  
545 *October 1, 2010*):

546       (a) An application for an operator's license or identity card shall be  
547 made on forms furnished by the commissioner. The applications shall  
548 be in such form and contain such provisions and information as the  
549 commissioner may determine.

550       (b) The application for an operator's license and the application for  
551 an identity card shall include the opportunity for the applicant to  
552 [register as an organ and tissue donor in the donor registry established  
553 pursuant to sections 19a-279a to 19a-279k, inclusive] make an  
554 anatomical gift through inclusion in the state donor registry

555 maintained pursuant to section 14-42a, as amended by this act. An  
556 operator's license issued to a person who has [elected to be included  
557 in] authorized inclusion on such donor registry shall have a  
558 [designation of such person's donor status] donor symbol imprinted on  
559 such license or identity card.

560 Sec. 25. Subsection (a) of section 1-56r of the general statutes is  
561 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*  
562 *October 1, 2010*):

563 (a) Any person eighteen years of age or older may execute a  
564 document that designates another person eighteen years of age or  
565 older to make certain decisions on behalf of the maker of such  
566 document and have certain rights and obligations with respect to the  
567 maker of such document under section 1-1k, subsection (b) of section  
568 14-16, subsection (b) of section 17a-543, subsection (a) of section [19a-  
569 279c] 9 of this act, section 19a-550, subsection (a) of section 19a-571,  
570 section 19a-580, subsection (b) of section 19a-578, section 31-51jj,  
571 section 54-85d, section 54-91c, section 54-126a or chapter 968.

572 Sec. 26. Subparagraph (K) of subdivision (2) of subsection (f) of  
573 section 14-10 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is  
574 substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2010*):

575 (K) Inclusion of personal information about persons who have  
576 indicated consent to become organ and tissue donors in a donor  
577 registry established by a procurement organization, as defined in  
578 section [19a-279a] 2 of this act;

579 Sec. 27. Subsection (b) of section 14-42a of the general statutes is  
580 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*  
581 *October 1, 2010*):

582 (b) The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles shall include in regulations  
583 adopted pursuant to sections 14-36f and 14-78 a requirement that a  
584 description of the purposes and procedures of procurement

585 organizations, as defined in section [19a-279a] 2 of this act, be included  
586 in driver education programs.

587 Sec. 28. Subsection (a) of section 19a-575a of the general statutes is  
588 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*  
589 *October 1, 2010*):

590 (a) Any person eighteen years of age or older may execute a  
591 document that contains health care instructions, the appointment of a  
592 health care representative, the designation of a conservator of the  
593 person for future incapacity and a document of anatomical gift. Any  
594 such document shall be signed and dated by the maker with at least  
595 two witnesses and may be in the substantially following form:

596                   THESE ARE MY HEALTH CARE INSTRUCTIONS.

597                   MY APPOINTMENT OF A HEALTH CARE REPRESENTATIVE,

598                   THE DESIGNATION OF MY CONSERVATOR OF THE PERSON

599                                   FOR MY FUTURE INCAPACITY

600   AND

601                                   MY DOCUMENT OF ANATOMICAL GIFT

602       To any physician who is treating me: These are my health care  
603 instructions including those concerning the withholding or withdrawal  
604 of life support systems, together with the appointment of my health  
605 care representative, the designation of my conservator of the person  
606 for future incapacity and my document of anatomical gift. As my  
607 physician, you may rely on these health care instructions and any  
608 decision made by my health care representative or conservator of my  
609 person, if I am incapacitated to the point when I can no longer actively  
610 take part in decisions for my own life, and am unable to direct my  
611 physician as to my own medical care.

612       I, ..., the author of this document, request that, if my condition is

613 deemed terminal or if I am determined to be permanently  
614 unconscious, I be allowed to die and not be kept alive through life  
615 support systems. By terminal condition, I mean that I have an  
616 incurable or irreversible medical condition which, without the  
617 administration of life support systems, will, in the opinion of my  
618 attending physician, result in death within a relatively short time. By  
619 permanently unconscious I mean that I am in a permanent coma or  
620 persistent vegetative state which is an irreversible condition in which I  
621 am at no time aware of myself or the environment and show no  
622 behavioral response to the environment. The life support systems  
623 which I do not want include, but are not limited to: Artificial  
624 respiration, cardiopulmonary resuscitation and artificial means of  
625 providing nutrition and hydration. I do want sufficient pain  
626 medication to maintain my physical comfort. I do not intend any direct  
627 taking of my life, but only that my dying not be unreasonably  
628 prolonged.

629 I appoint .... to be my health care representative. If my attending  
630 physician determines that I am unable to understand and appreciate  
631 the nature and consequences of health care decisions and unable to  
632 reach and communicate an informed decision regarding treatment, my  
633 health care representative is authorized to make any and all health care  
634 decisions for me, including (1) the decision to accept or refuse any  
635 treatment, service or procedure used to diagnose or treat my physical  
636 or mental condition, except as otherwise provided by law such as for  
637 psychosurgery or shock therapy, as defined in section 17a-540, and (2)  
638 the decision to provide, withhold or withdraw life support systems. I  
639 direct my health care representative to make decisions on my behalf in  
640 accordance with my wishes, as stated in this document or as otherwise  
641 known to my health care representative. In the event my wishes are  
642 not clear or a situation arises that I did not anticipate, my health care  
643 representative may make a decision in my best interests, based upon  
644 what is known of my wishes.

645 If .... is unwilling or unable to serve as my health care

646 representative, I appoint .... to be my alternative health care  
647 representative.

648 If a conservator of my person should need to be appointed, I  
649 designate .... be appointed my conservator. If .... is unwilling or unable  
650 to serve as my conservator, I designate ....., No bond shall be required  
651 of either of them in any jurisdiction.

652 I hereby make this anatomical gift, if medically acceptable, to take  
653 effect upon my death.

654 I give: (check one)

T1 .... (1) any needed organs or parts

T2 .... (2) only the following organs or parts ....

655 to be donated for: (check one)

T3 (1) .... any of the purposes stated in subsection (a) of section  
T4 [19a-279f of the general statutes] 11 of this act

T5 (2) .... these limited purposes ....

656 These requests, appointments, and designations are made after  
657 careful reflection, while I am of sound mind. Any party receiving a  
658 duly executed copy or facsimile of this document may rely upon it  
659 unless such party has received actual notice of my revocation of it.

T6 Date ....., 20..

T7 .... L.S.

660 This document was signed in our presence by .... the author of this  
661 document, who appeared to be eighteen years of age or older, of sound  
662 mind and able to understand the nature and consequences of health  
663 care decisions at the time this document was signed. The author  
664 appeared to be under no improper influence. We have subscribed this  
665 document in the author's presence and at the author's request and in

666 the presence of each other.

T8	....	....
T9	(Witness)	(Witness)
T10	....	....
T11	(Number and Street)	(Number and Street)
T12	....	....
T13	(City, State and Zip Code)	(City, State and Zip Code)
T14	STATE OF CONNECTICUT	} ss. ....
T15		
T16		
T17	COUNTY OF ....	

667 We, the subscribing witnesses, being duly sworn, say that we  
668 witnessed the execution of these health care instructions, the  
669 appointments of a health care representative, the designation of a  
670 conservator for future incapacity and a document of anatomical gift by  
671 the author of this document; that the author subscribed, published and  
672 declared the same to be the author's instructions, appointments and  
673 designation in our presence; that we thereafter subscribed the  
674 document as witnesses in the author's presence, at the author's request,  
675 and in the presence of each other; that at the time of the execution of  
676 said document the author appeared to us to be eighteen years of age or  
677 older, of sound mind, able to understand the nature and consequences  
678 of said document, and under no improper influence, and we make this  
679 affidavit at the author's request this .... day of .... 20...

T18	....	....
T19	(Witness)	(Witness)

680 Subscribed and sworn to before me this .... day of .... 20..

T20	....
T21	Commissioner of the Superior Court



T22 Notary Public

T23 My commission expires: ....

681 (Print or type name of all persons signing under all signatures)

682 Sec. 29. Subsection (a) of section 19a-583 of the general statutes is  
683 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*  
684 *October 1, 2010*):

685 (a) No person who obtains confidential HIV-related information  
686 may disclose or be compelled to disclose such information, except to  
687 the following:

688 (1) The protected individual, his legal guardian or a person  
689 authorized to consent to health care for such individual;

690 (2) Any person who secures a release of confidential HIV-related  
691 information;

692 (3) A federal, state or local health officer when such disclosure is  
693 mandated or authorized by federal or state law;

694 (4) A health care provider or health facility when knowledge of the  
695 HIV-related information is necessary to provide appropriate care or  
696 treatment to the protected individual or a child of the individual or  
697 when confidential HIV-related information is already recorded in a  
698 medical chart or record and a health care provider has access to such  
699 record for the purpose of providing medical care to the protected  
700 individual;

701 (5) A medical examiner to assist in determining the cause or  
702 circumstances of death;

703 (6) Health facility staff committees or accreditation or oversight  
704 review organizations which are conducting program monitoring,  
705 program evaluation or service reviews;

706 (7) A health care provider or other person in cases where such  
707 provider or person in the course of his occupational duties has had a  
708 significant exposure to HIV infection, provided the following criteria  
709 are met: (A) The worker is able to document significant exposure  
710 during performance of his occupation, (B) the worker completes an  
711 incident report within forty-eight hours of exposure, identifying the  
712 parties to the exposure, witnesses, time, place and nature of the event,  
713 (C) the worker submits to a baseline HIV test within seventy-two  
714 hours of the exposure and is negative on that test for the presence of  
715 the AIDS virus, (D) the patient's or person's physician or, if the patient  
716 or person does not have a personal physician or if the patient's or  
717 person's physician is unavailable, another physician or health care  
718 provider has approached the patient or person and sought voluntary  
719 consent to disclosure and the patient or person refuses to consent to  
720 disclosure, except in an exposure where the patient or person is  
721 deceased, (E) the worker would be able to take meaningful immediate  
722 action as defined in regulations adopted pursuant to section 19a-589  
723 which could not otherwise be taken, (F) an exposure evaluation group  
724 determines that the criteria specified in subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), (D)  
725 and (E) of this subdivision are met and that a worker has a significant  
726 exposure to the blood of a patient or person and the patient or person  
727 or the patient's or person's legal guardian refuses to consent to release  
728 of the information. No member of the exposure evaluation group who  
729 determines that a worker has sustained a significant exposure and  
730 authorizes the disclosure of confidential HIV-related information nor  
731 the health facility, correctional facility or other institution nor any  
732 person in a health facility, correctional facility or other institution who  
733 relies in good faith on the group's determination and discloses the  
734 result shall have any liability as a result of his action carried out under  
735 this section, unless such persons acted in bad faith. If the information is  
736 not held by a health facility, correctional facility or other institution, a  
737 physician not directly involved in the exposure has certified in writing  
738 that the criteria specified in subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) of  
739 this subdivision are met and that a significant exposure has occurred;

740 (8) Employees of hospitals for mental illness operated by the  
741 Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services if the infection  
742 control committee of the hospital determines that the behavior of the  
743 patient poses a significant risk of transmission to another patient of the  
744 hospital. Disclosure shall only be allowed if it is likely to prevent or  
745 reduce the risk of transmission and no reasonable alternatives exist  
746 that will achieve the same goal and also preserve the confidentiality of  
747 the information. Such "reasonable alternatives" include counseling the  
748 patient concerning behaviors that pose a risk of transmission and other  
749 efforts to prevent or address the behaviors that pose a significant risk  
750 of transmission without disclosing the patient's HIV status or other  
751 confidential HIV-related information. Disclosure shall be limited to as  
752 few employees as possible and only to those employees with a direct  
753 need to receive the information to achieve the purpose authorized by  
754 this subdivision;

755 (9) Employees of facilities operated by the Department of Correction  
756 to provide services related to HIV infection or if the medical director  
757 and chief administrator of the facility determine that the behavior of an  
758 inmate poses significant risk of transmission to another inmate or has  
759 resulted in a significant exposure of another inmate of the facility. Such  
760 a disclosure shall only be made if it is specifically required to enable  
761 the inmate to receive such services or is likely to prevent or reduce the  
762 risk of transmission and no reasonable alternatives exist that will  
763 achieve the same goal and also preserve the confidentiality of the  
764 information. Such "reasonable alternatives" include counseling the  
765 inmate concerning behaviors that pose a risk of transmission or other  
766 efforts to prevent or address the behaviors that pose a significant risk  
767 of transmission without disclosing the patient's HIV status or other  
768 confidential HIV-related information. Disclosure shall be limited to as  
769 few employees as possible and only to those employees with a direct  
770 need to receive the information to achieve a purpose authorized by this  
771 subdivision;

772 (10) Any person allowed access to such information by a court order

773 which is issued in compliance with the following provisions: (A) No  
774 court of this state shall issue such order unless the court finds a clear  
775 and imminent danger to the public health or the health of a person and  
776 that the person has demonstrated a compelling need for the test results  
777 which cannot be accommodated by other means. In assessing  
778 compelling need, the court shall weigh the need for disclosure against  
779 the privacy interest of the test subject and the public interest which  
780 may be disserved by disclosure which deters future testing or which  
781 may lead to discrimination. (B) Pleadings pertaining to disclosure of  
782 confidential HIV-related information shall substitute a pseudonym for  
783 the true name of the subject of the test. The disclosure to the parties of  
784 the subject's true name shall be communicated confidentially, in  
785 documents not filed with the court. (C) Before granting any such order,  
786 the court shall provide the individual whose test result is in question  
787 with notice and a reasonable opportunity to participate in the  
788 proceedings if he is not already a party. (D) Court proceedings as to  
789 disclosure of confidential HIV-related information shall be conducted  
790 in camera unless the subject of the test agrees to a hearing in open  
791 court or unless the court determines that a public hearing is necessary  
792 to the public interest and the proper administration of justice. (E) Upon  
793 the issuance of an order to disclose test results, the court shall impose  
794 appropriate safeguards against unauthorized disclosure, which shall  
795 specify the persons who may have access to the information, the  
796 purposes for which the information shall be used, and appropriate  
797 prohibitions on future disclosure;

798 (11) Life and health insurers, government payers and health care  
799 centers and their affiliates, reinsurers, and contractors, except agents  
800 and brokers, in connection with underwriting and claim activity for  
801 life, health, and disability benefits;

802 (12) Any health care provider specifically designated by the  
803 protected individual to receive such information received by a life or  
804 health insurer or health care center pursuant to an application for life,  
805 health or disability insurance; and

806 (13) A procurement organization, for the purposes of assessing  
807 donor suitability pursuant to [section 19a-279j] subsection (c) of section  
808 14 of this act.

809 Sec. 30. Section 45a-318 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
810 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2010*):

811 (a) Any person eighteen years of age or older, and of sound mind,  
812 may execute in advance of such person's death a written document,  
813 subscribed by such person and attested by two witnesses, either: (1)  
814 Directing the disposition of such person's body upon the death of such  
815 person, which document may also designate an individual to have  
816 custody and control of such person's body and to act as agent to carry  
817 out such directions; or (2) if there are no directions for disposition,  
818 designating an individual to have custody and control of the  
819 disposition of such person's body upon the death of such person. Such  
820 disposition shall include, but not be limited to, cremation, incineration,  
821 disposition of cremains, burial, method of interment and cryogenic  
822 preservation. Any such document may designate an alternate to an  
823 individual designated under subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection.

824 (b) No person may challenge a funeral director's decision to carry  
825 out the directions for disposition contained in a document executed for  
826 the purposes of subsection (a) of this section if the funeral director's  
827 decision and conduct in carrying out such directions for disposition in  
828 reliance on such document was reasonable and warranted under the  
829 circumstances.

830 (c) In the absence of a written designation of an individual pursuant  
831 to subsection (a) of this section, or in the event that an individual and  
832 any alternate designated pursuant to subsection (a) of this section  
833 decline to act or cannot be located within forty-eight hours after the  
834 time of death or the discovery of the body, the following individuals,  
835 in the priority listed, shall have the right to custody and control of the  
836 disposition of a person's body upon the death of such person, subject  
837 to any directions for disposition made by such person pursuant to

838 subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section:

839 (1) The deceased person's spouse, unless such spouse abandoned  
840 the deceased person prior to the deceased person's death or has been  
841 adjudged incapable by a court of competent jurisdiction;

842 (2) The deceased person's surviving adult children;

843 (3) The deceased person's surviving parents;

844 (4) The deceased person's surviving siblings;

845 (5) Any adult person in the next degree of kinship in the order  
846 named by law to inherit the deceased person's estate, provided such  
847 adult person shall be of the third degree of kinship or higher;

848 (6) Such adult person as the Probate Court shall determine.

849 (d) A document executed by a person for the purposes of subsection  
850 (a) of this section shall revoke any document previously executed by  
851 such person for the purposes of said subsection or any prior cremation  
852 authorization or other authorization for the disposition of remains  
853 executed by such person and may be in substantially the following  
854 form, but the use of such form shall not preclude the use of any other  
855 form:

856 DISPOSITION OF REMAINS AND

857 APPOINTMENT OF AGENT

858 I, ....., of ....., being of sound mind, make known that upon my death  
859 my body shall be disposed of in the following manner:

860 (Insert desired disposition directions)

861 I appoint ....., having an address and telephone number of ....., to  
862 have custody and control of my body to act as my agent to carry out  
863 the disposition directions expressed in this document, and in the

864 absence of disposition directions, to have custody and control of my  
865 body and to determine the disposition of my body. If .... shall decline  
866 to act or cannot be located within forty-eight hours of my death or the  
867 discovery of my body, then ...., having an address and telephone  
868 number of ...., shall act in that person's place and stead.

869 Executed at (insert location of execution), Connecticut on (insert  
870 date of execution).

871 .....

872 (Signature)

873 Signed in our presence by .... who, at the time of the execution of  
874 this document, appeared to be of sound mind and over eighteen years  
875 old.

876 .... of ....

877 ....

878 (Signature of witness)

879 .... of ....

880 ....

881 (Signature of witness)

882 (e) The court of probate for the district of the domicile or residence  
883 of a deceased person shall have jurisdiction to hear and decide any  
884 issue regarding the custody, control or disposition of the deceased  
885 person's body, upon the petition of any individual designated by the  
886 deceased person pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, the  
887 individual entitled to custody and control under subsection (c) of this  
888 section if no designation is made pursuant to subsection (a) of this  
889 section, the first selectman, chief executive officer or director of health  
890 of the town in which the deceased person's body is being held, or the

891 funeral director or any other person or institution holding the  
892 deceased person's body, and upon such notice to interested parties as  
893 the court shall determine.

894 (f) This section shall not (1) apply to the disposition of the body of a  
895 deceased person under the provisions of sections 19a-270 and 54-102,  
896 (2) affect the powers and duties of the Chief Medical Examiner under  
897 the provisions of sections 19a-406 to 19a-408, inclusive, or (3) affect the  
898 making of anatomical gifts under the provisions of sections [19a-279a  
899 to 19a-279f] 1 to 23, inclusive, of this act and section 14-42, as amended  
900 by this act.

901 Sec. 31. Sections 19a-279a to 19a-281, inclusive, of the general  
902 statutes are repealed. (*Effective October 1, 2010*)

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	New section
Sec. 2	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	New section
Sec. 3	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	New section
Sec. 4	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	New section
Sec. 5	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	New section
Sec. 6	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	New section
Sec. 7	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	New section
Sec. 8	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	New section
Sec. 9	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	New section
Sec. 10	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	New section
Sec. 11	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	New section
Sec. 12	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	New section
Sec. 13	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	New section
Sec. 14	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	New section
Sec. 15	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	New section
Sec. 16	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	New section
Sec. 17	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	New section
Sec. 18	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	New section
Sec. 19	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	New section
Sec. 20	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	New section



Sec. 21	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	New section
Sec. 22	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	New section
Sec. 23	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	New section
Sec. 24	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	14-42
Sec. 25	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	1-56r(a)
Sec. 26	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	14-10(f)(2)(K)
Sec. 27	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	14-42a(b)
Sec. 28	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	19a-575a(a)
Sec. 29	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	19a-583(a)
Sec. 30	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	45a-318
Sec. 31	<i>October 1, 2010</i>	Repealer section

***Statement of Purpose:***

To adopt the Revised Uniform Anatomical Gift Act.

*[Proposed deletions are enclosed in brackets. Proposed additions are indicated by underline, except that when the entire text of a bill or resolution or a section of a bill or resolution is new, it is not underlined.]*